Amnoemente and Alcetinge

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2:30: Philharmonic Rehearsal. BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim. BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Kit." F. S. Chanfrau. DALY'S FISTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Man and Wife."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—" Humply Dumpty Abroad." G.
L. Fox.

Ninto's Garden.—"The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes Family. OLUMPIC THEATER.-" Gabriel Grub."

ROBINSON HALL -At 3 and at 8: "Piccanninnies." STRINWAY HALL.—Concert. Wieniawski—Maurel, TONT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Varieties. Union Square Theater.-" Led Astray." WALLACK'S THEATER .- "A Man of Honor." Lester Wal

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.-Lecture, R. A. Proctor ASSOCIATION HALL.-Lecture. E. C. Boudmot. CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.-Lecture. A. J. Re-

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Business Notices

WHETHER YOU TRAVEL, OR STAY AT HOME, BUSINESS OF TRADES SAVINGS BANK, 275 TO THE SICK .- DR. FOOTE, author of " Plain Home Talk," "Medical Common Sense," &c., would amounce that till May Isi, during which time he will be engaged in writing a new modical series, he will receive the colle of invalida on Friday and Saturday only of each week. Hours from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m. All suffering from chronic or supposed incarable diseases, of whatever nature, are invited to rail spon these days and evenings. Compalitations from. Office, 120 Lexington-aven, corner East Trenty-eighb at.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Some additional correspondence in the Virginius mat ter is published. The late Foreign Minister of Spain used strong language in rejecting the protest of Gen. Sickles. === In the French Assembly the Municipal = Another explosion has taken place at Car tagena. The Spanish Government has called out the entire reserve for 1874. — The trial of Jean Luie for persury in the Tichborne case began yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday petitions for the repeal of the Bankrupt law and for other purposes were presented; the debate on the Salary bill was resumed, and Mr. Pratt's amendment rejected by 45 Nays to 14 Yeas-no final action was taken; the Chair laid before the Senate a telegraphic dispatch from the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana asking relief from oppression: the dispatch was laid on the table. In the House the Education bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over until Tuesday next; the Naval Ap propriation bill was considered in Committee of the hole, the only opposition to it coming from the Dem-

James A. Weston was nominated for Governor of New-Hampshire by the Democratic Convention, proposition looking to a reduction of wages has been made by the coal operators to the Schuylkill miners, who will vote upon it at once. ==== Gov. Washburn's message to the Massachusetts Legislature approves the present Prohibition law. —— Gov. Davis, it is said, is not concerned in the movement to prolong the present Govern-

The Chamber of Commerce favored the modification rather than the repeal of the Bankrupt act, important reforms in the revenue service, and the use of electric lights at sea. R. A. Proctor delivered the first of his series of astronomical loctures on "The Sun." Gerald Massey lectured at Vassar College on a "Plea for the Real." Ex-Sheriff Brennan and his deputy were committed for contempt of Court, fined \$250 each, and sent to tail for 30 days. ____ Important changes are made in the proposed Brooklyn Charter. The Quarantine, Pilot, and Dock Commissioners made reports on the harbor interests. —— The Liberal in General Committee reorganized, and Tammany Hall appointed a Committee on Organization. The new four million municipal loan was taken The workingmen's meetings to demand employ ment were failures. ==== Gold, 111; 111; 111; Thermometer, 49°, 43°, 36°.

On the third page of THE TRIBUNE to-day is printed the amendatory charter bill for the City of Brooklyn. This bill has been carefully prepared by the Committee of Fifty, and is published now with a view of drawing out discussion before it shall be presented to the Legislature.

We publish on the fourth page of THE TRIB-UNE, to-day, some valuable documentary information concerning our harbor interests. The report of the Harbor Commissioners exhibits some of the reasons why great danger impends to the harbor of New-York from the incessant encroachments by thoughtless persons. As presented in this report, the case is really becoming a very serious one.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey voted against the Salary Grab; but the bill having passed, be drew the pay, and now says he canpeople would think less of thin. The desired party before 1875. The honor should be reserved fully—cannot acknowledge he did wrong be to put new men on them. At least throw the present in concise terms the difficulties under in Brooklyn to work the Court announced its decision be reserved fully—cannot acknowledge he did wrong be to put new men on the men of the present in concise terms the difficulties under in Brooklyn to work the Court announced its decision be reserved.

cause if he should, his people would think less of him. Does Mr. Frelinghuysen suppose his people believe he cannot do wrong?

The stories about Woodward are effectually set at rest by the statement of a New-Yorker just returned from Europe. He assures us that he saw and conversed with both Woodward and Thomas C. Fields, three weeks ago, in Brussels, and he is convinced that neither of them had the remotest purpose of any speedy return to the United States. Fresh stories of Woodward's presence in the city will not now be in order from the sensational press for at least two or three weeks to come.

Brooklyn has just cause for alarm in the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Health Board, printed on another page of THE TRIBUNE. It is said in this document that the average of deaths in our sister city is 31.8 in each 1,000 inhabitants, while London, with a much more discouraging aspect of municipal cleanliness, reports an annual death rate of 23.7 in 1,000. Defective drainage is reported to be the chief cause of this unhealthiness, and the condition of things, as presented by the Committee, should urge the City Government to immediate action.

A Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, claiming to be regularly elected, sent by telegraph yesterday to the two Houses of Congress a memorial setting forth the condition of that State and asking relief. To the common mind it seems a very civil and respectful document, but Senator Conkling said he did not propose to sit there and have a telegraphic dispatch go to a committee. People had no right, he said, to petition Congress by telegraphic dispatches. Mr. Conkling, we conclude, agrees with Mr. Ferry of Connecticut in being tired of the talk about Congress being the servants of the people. The American Senate is a body not to be approached by telegraph: do you mind that, now? Meantime Louisiana has two Legislatures and two sets of State officers, and Congress refuses to consider the case. But the Senate preserves its dignity.

Mr. Proctor's lecture last night, which we report on the tenth page in full, with illustrations, fully met the high anticipations of the vast audience which filled Association Hall. He is a fluent, rapid speaker, dealing in a straightforward way with facts, and crowding a great abundance of them into his discourse. Although of necessity going over much ground which is tolerably familiar to American audiences, and especially to the readers of TRIBUNE Lecture Sheets, he handles his subject with much freshness of style and apt illustration, and succeeds in conveying to his hearers some notions of the vast magnitudes of space and time in which astronomy deals. He dwelt more particularly upon the newest phases of discovery, frankly presenting, with the most recently ascertained facts, both the theories which are advanced for their explanation and the difficulties which prevent full acceptance of the theories. In one respect, at least, Mr. Proctor's discourse has the characteristic of the true observer of nature; he seems ever as ready to admit his ignorance of that which is not known as to urge his belief in whatever is ascertained. The unquestionable success of last night's lecture renders certain the popularity of the entire course.

The account of the dramatic sequel to the escape of Genet which was played yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, will be read this morning with a satisfaction which will afford some slight compensation for the general disgust with which the public received the news of his flight. Ex-Sheriff Brennan and his Deputy Shields have both received the full punishment of their criminal neglect of duty in a sentence of \$250 fine and imprisonment for one month in Ludlow-st. Jail. An attempt was made to before the question by proving that the prisoner never technically in the of the Sheriff, but this was disposed of by the fact that the warning of the intended escape, addressed to the Sheriff from the District-Attorney's office, was shown by him to the prisoner, either in a spirit of friendly confidence or with a blind and thoughtless heedlessness which of itself would prove Mr. Brennan wholly untit for his trust. This trial only proves anew what we have already shown. There has always been a bad atmosphere about the Sheriff's office. Its enormous emoluments made it a place of great political importance, and inevitably lowered the standard of morals and conscience in the Sheriff and his employes. It was impossible for men accustomed to that sort of surroundings to do strict justice to a goodnatured politician like Harry Genet, under conviction for picking and stealing.

MR. HUSTED'S OPPORTUNITY.

The new Speaker of the Assembly stands at the dividing of ways. Many unkind things have been said of him; among many of our best citizens his good character is rather a matter of hope than belief; and his action under his new responsibilities may bring him to the end of his public career, or open up to him a new and greatly larger sphere of activity. He can be the partisan Speaker for a dissolving party; or he can promote honest legislation, thwart the corruptionists who, year after year, grow more unblushing in their control of Albany legislation, help us to a deliverance from the dangers of special legislation whereof half the substantial interests of the State now stand in fear, and thus win for himself secure and large place in the politics of the future.

Mr. Husted knows, as well as any man in the capital, the shameless corruption that has prevailed, the men who have encouraged and profited by it, and the Committees through which they have worked. He is now engaged in selecting the Committees for the present

session, and by them and their work he will be judged. Mr. Husted knows the Committees that have money in them. He knows the men who are currently supposed to have made the money out of them. We fear he has a pretty bad lot of material from which to try to make up incorruptible Committees; there is one plain and easy rule, which,-if (as we trust) he really comprehends his position and means to have a future,-he ought to apply to the arrangement of all important Committees. Do not let a single man who has heretofore occupied a position of prominence on one of the notorious money-making Committees, such as that on Railroads or that on Cities. serve on it again. We make no invidious not acknowledge he did wrong. Should he distinctions, and prefer no charges against make such an acknowledgment, he says his these old members. We merely say that the Com-

wheels of legislation out of the ruts corruption! We believe that in this Legislature Mr. Husted can find some honest and capable men to control these socalled money-making committees. The State will hold him responsible for the effort, and will judge him by its success or failure. He is too good a man to throw away his chance. Organize the Committees against corruption ;-and leave off the Committees that have heretofore been the highways of corruption all the old stagers!

THE SERBANO GOVERNMENT.

It is not at all surprising that the impartial observers who a few months ago said that the accession of Don Carlos was the only thing that decent people ought to desire for Spain, should now heartily approve the trick by which Marshal Serrano has possessed himself of power. To have no knowledge of the matter in question, and to have no preference for one form of government over another, are advantages which certainly smooth the path of discussion. There could not be a more radical difference than that between the theocratic government which would have come in with Don Carlos, and that cynical contempt of anything resembling principle which is the most marked characteristic of the Serrano conspiracy. Yet our calm Laodiceans accept the one event as cordially as they desired and prophesied the other, content that the Republic is fatally hurt, and not caring especially what hand dealt the blow. We make no claim to any such impartiality. We think the usurpation of Serrano is a disaster for Spain. He is no more capable of insuring public order than Castelar was. He can no more close the era of revolutions and pronunciamientos than the Republicans could do it. He has often before been at the head of affairs, and always through intrigue and bloodshed. He is at this moment the object of as many conspiracies as there are villages and hamlets in Spain. To say that the country is pacified now that Castelar is out and Serrano in, is the mere utterance of complacent ignorance and prejudice.

If Serrano cannot pacificate the country, what reason is there for congratulation over his success? He is certainly not a better man than his predecessor. He came to Madrid not long ago and made ostentatious professions of allegiance, and assured the Presider that he might rely upon him in any emergency. At the same time there is no doubt that he was plotting this treason with his friends in the army. His life has been one long intrigue. His first successes were due to his adulterous intimacy with the Queen. He has committed as many perjuries as he can count years of service. In every important act of his public life he has shown the true buccancering contempt for law and for civic authority. The favor of the Queen was his strongest reliance until he quarreled with her and drove her out of Spain. He first courted Amadeus, and deserted him as soon as his popularity waned. He gained the confidence of the too-generous Castelar, and used it to destroy the Government which had been freely adopted by the Cortes and the people of the country. There is nothing in his intentions or policy which commends itself to the approval of civilized people out of Spain. He is the embodiment of that miserable system of military treason which makes Spain the reproach of the age. He is opposed, by all his traditions and associations, to any purpose of reform at home or in the colonies. He is destitute of that moral courage which enabled his predecessor to confront popular disapproval in the interest of justice and final expediency. If he had made his coup before the Virginius was captured, the United States and Spain would have been

at war to-day. He is not even honest in his present attitude. He begins his administration with the gratuitous hypocrisy of pretending that his purpose is to maintain the Republic. He emphasizes this expression of intentions by sup-Generals upon whom he cannot rely, by declaring various Provinces, when he is not sure of a majority, in a state of siege, and generally by acting as he would have done in the good old times when there was a gracious sovereign in the palace of Philip V., who would not consider harshly the means he took to keep himself in power. There is no fanaticism in thinking that this sort of thing is no improvement upon the Republic. Castelar, Figueras, Pi y Margall are better men, of more honest lives and more beneficent purposes, than Sagasta and Serrano. Their theories and their practice are more moral and more honorable. The principles which they and their followers profess are better for Spain or any other country than those professed by their opponents. The vices of the military and civil administration bequeathed by the monarchy make it too easy for fraud and violence to succeed in times of public excitement. But that is no reason for giving up the effort to eradicate these vices. It is discreditable to any people to be satisfied with a Government of men like Marshal Serrano. The prospect of one day living under a Government such as Castelar would give them is worth several years of revolution, if it can be gained by that.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS QUESTIONS. The substantial merchants of New-York have seldom had before them any questions more vitally affecting the business of this port and the whole country than those which were vesterday considered by the Chamber of Commerce. These were as follows: Revenue Law Reform, The Bankruptcy Law, and Safety of Vessels at Sea. All of these topics are suggested by recent events or immediate needs. For years the practice of using the laws of Congress as a cover for extortion has been growing in extent and oppressiveness. As was well stated in the report of the Chamber of Commerce, the Government, supplied with quotations from every market in the world. requiring its own consuls to verify every invoice in the place of exportation, appointing its own appraisers at the place of importation, and requiring the oath of the importer, ought to give within a reasonable time a final answer to the question, "What duty is to be paid on "this invoice?" But the Government does nothing of the sort. The merchant is left in uncertainty; he is surrounded by disguised spies who are sometimes able to themselves entangle him in the net from which he is only delivered after great loss of money and reputation. The system of seizures, condemnations and compromises which afflicts commerce and demoralizes the public service is admirably described in the straightforward, business-like speech of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz. printed elsewhere. The whole subject was carefully considered by a Committee, and the resolutions which accompanied their report were adopted as expressing the sentiments of

which importers labor on account of the complexity of the Revenue laws and the vast powers delegated to the seizing officers.

On the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law, the Chamber is equally decided in opinion. The memerial to Congress which was adopted favors amendment of the existing lay in some particulars and decidedly opposes any sweeping repeal. Mr. E. C. Cowdin's speech, printed in the report of proceedings on our second page, is probably an accurate presentation of the popular view of

It is undeniable that the strong desire of a large number of our leading and most responsible business men is that the Bankrupt law should be made less cumbrous but should on no account be repealed. Representatives of our heaviest dry goods firms say frankly that they rarely get much as the result of proceedings in bankrupte, but that, nevertheless, the law is of great benefit to them by compeling debtors, who otherwise would make special assignments, and in various ways chea honest creditors out of their dues, to make equitable division of their assets

without leal proceedings. The los of the Ville du Havre by a collision it sea has given new interest to the much discussed plans of life-rafts and electric lights. On the subject of lights at sea the Chmber of Commerce is committed to a memcial which asks Congress to consider the natter at once. An international commission which shall devise ways and means of avoiding a repetition of some of the late dreadful disasters is suggested and urged. These thee subjects are to be brought before Congress by the merchants in a way that shall cormand attention. The matters referred b are of the highest importance; they mut be faithfully examined and legislated upn with intelligence and patriotic honesty.

NEWSPAPER CONFIDENCE.

The proceedings against one of the subordinates of this office to compel him to disclose he name of the writer of the article upon which Judge McCue has already brought an action for libel against both THE TRIBUNE and its esponsible editor have recently taken a new and unexpected turn. Judge McCue, who seems to be more anxious to wreak his vengeane than to mend his reputation, obtained an order or a referee to take the testimony of Mr. Shaks upon this long contested point. Mr. Shank refused to give the information demanded of him on the ground first, that it was irrelevant, the editor of THE TRIBUNE having assumed all the responsibility of the article, and being ready to answer for it in court; and secondly, that to tell the writer's name would be a dishonorable breach of confidence. It was supposed that an order world next be made committing Mr. Shanks to jal. The counsel for THE TRIBUNE, however, applied on Wednesday to have the proceedings et aside, arguing that the Court could not albw its process to be exercised for the discovery of a defendant in a libel suit. The plaintiff must find out who has injured him before he attempts to bring his suit; he cannot come into court and fish for a defendant. On this point Judge Tappan has reserved his decision, and further proceedings in this extraordnary, persistent, and, as it would seem, vindictve attempt to imprison a journalist for refising to violate his professional obligations, are meanwhile suspended.

As we have said before, neither THE TRIB-UNE nor anybody connected with it wants to shirk the responsibility for its words. When ever we are conscious of having done anybody a wrong we endeavor promptly to repair it, whether we are sued or not; but when we are satisfied that we are right we always meet a libel suit with cheerful alacrity, and are capable of making it very uncomfortable for our adversary. We have frequently expressed our readiness to substantiate our charges him that the pecuniary responsibility of THE TRIBUNE is smple in case he asks for damages, and that the paper has an editor and chief proprietor, in case he wants a defendant more tangible than a corporation. But when he seeks to unvail our business secrets in order to gratify his animosity we do not intend to accommodate him, and we trust there

is no power in the courts to compel us to do so. This is a matter which directly touches the liberty and independence of the press. Every metropolitan journal is in the habit of receiving intelligence and accepting articles from many sources outside its own office, sometimes from men in high positions, some times from obscure private citizens, with the distinct understanding that the names of these contributors shall not be revealed. The editor judges of the credibility of statements thus received, and when he is satisfied of their truth he puts them forth as his own. If they wrong anybody he does not shelter himself behind an anonymous correspondent; he assumes the responsibility; he says in effect: "That article is mine; no matter whether I wrote it myself or took it from another "hand: I stand ready to answer for it." Neither the public nor the courts are justified in demanding of him any more than this.

Confidence between the editor and his contributors is absolutely essential to the success of a good newspaper; more than that, it is of great import to the general interests. In these days of official roguery and neglect, the independent press is often the chief guardian of the public welfare. The Tweed despotism would never have been overthrown, the Crédit Mobilier thefts would never have been exposed, the Brooklyn Ring would not have been broken up, nor the transactions of a fraudulent trust company dragged to light, if it had not been for the plain speaking of the newspapers; and the newspapers would not have discovered the facts upon which they based their attacks if they had not been able to assure an honorable confidence to those who gave them information. If Tweed and Connolly could have got a process of court two or three years ago to discover who furnished the evidence of theft which resulted at last in driving one into exile and sending the other to the penitentiary, nobody would have had the courage to disclose their villainies, for they could have ruined any private person against whom their vengeance might be aroused. If the Brooklyn Ring could have forced us to give up the name of every reporter and outside contributor who brought us information of their rascalities, four sources of intelligence would at once have been cut off, for every man who ventured to tell the truth would have been harassed with libel suits and persecuted with arrests. We do not want to subject our assistants and contributors to any such danger. So long as they keep faith with us, we believe it is our duty to keep faith with them. That is the simple meaning,

into disclosing the authorship of articles, or that Ithe law is unconstitutional, and the the sources of information in THE TRIBUNE office, for the publication and maintenance of which the Editor is perfectly well known to be entirely and solely responsible.

THE TEXAS COMPLICATION.

It begins to be hinted from Washington that Federal interference in the affairs of Texas will shortly be asked by the Administration officials of that State. We can hardly believe it possible that it will be granted, as there is absolutely nothing in the circumstances of the case to furnish a reasonable or decent pretext for it. To interfere in the affairs of Texas at this juncture would be more inexcusable than was even the interference in Louisiana, disgraceful and outrageous as that was and has continued to be. Beyond doubt, too, the consequences would be much more serious, endangering the public peace and embroiling the whole State in violent dissensions and possibly civil war. The condition of affairs which it is claimed calls for the exercise of the Federal power is very simple and may be briefly stated.

The present Constitution of Texas was adopted by a Convention which began its sessions June 1, 1868, and continued into the early part of 1869. The election of delegates was under a general order issued by Major-Gen. Hancock, then in command of that department, with headquarters at New-Orleans. By the terms of that order the polls for the election of delegates were held open four days. It is under that Constitution that the issues involved in this controversy arise. Bearing upon this question are the provisions as follows:

ART. IV. SEC. 4. The Governor shall hold his foffice for the term of four years from the time of his install-

ment, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

ART. HI. SEC. 5. All elections for State, district, and county offices shall be held at the county seats of the several counties until otherwise provided by law; and the polls shall be opened for four days, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. of each day.

To the Constitution were appended two 'declarations," one defining the limits of the Congressional districts, the other providing for the submission of the instrument and the election of officers under it, and containing the following clause:

The officers as elected shall commence the discharge of the duties of the office for which they have been chosen as soon as elected and qualified, in compliance with the provisious of the Constitution herewith sub mitted, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of their election, and until their successor are elected and qualified.

Under this Constitution, Gov. Davis, the present Executive, was elected Dec. 3, 1869, and the result was officially announced Jan. 8, 1870. He was not inaugurated till April 28 of that year, Gen. Reynolds having continued as Military Governor till April 16, when the State was readmitted to the Union under an act of Congress of the 30th of March previous. There is a question, it will be observed by comparing Art, IV. Sec. 4 and the "declaration" above quoted, whether Gov. Davis's term expired in fact on the 3d of December and he is only holding over now until his successor is qualified, or continues till April 28. , This is one of the points in the controversy, but not the one upon which the opinion of the Supreme Court, which is the occasion of the call for Federal interference, was given. The latter goes to the constitutionality of the election itself, pronouncing it void and of no effect, and leaving all the present State officers in power.

Under a law passed by the last Legislature, an election for Governor and other State officers, Legislature, and many County officers, was held on the 2d of December last. The law under which it was held received the official approval and signature of Gov. Davis; Republican State and County Conventions were held, and nominations made; Gov. Davis was himself a candidate for reëlection, and there was no lisp of any question of the constitutionality of the law or the legality of the ainst Judge McCue, and have reminded election from any source until after the votes were counted and the result announced. The election passed off in an orderly manner, there was no disturbance, and no complaint of unfairness. The result was the election of the anti-Administration State ticket by 50,000 majority, with 24 out of 30 Senators and 70 out of 90 Representatives of the same political complexion. A further result was the adoption by the people of amendments to the State Constitution passed by the last Legislature by a two-thirds vote and submitted at this time to the popular vote, which amendments, when ratified by two-thirds of the next Legislature, as it is admitted they will be, will have the effect to terminate the existence of the present Supreme Court. The claim is now set up that the whole

election was unconstitutional and void, for the reason that under the law of the last session the constitutional provision that the polls shall be kept open four days was disregarded, and the election held but one day. Nothing of this, remember, until the votes had been counted and the result announced. The original provision for a four days election was adopted for this reason. It was apprehended that the newly enfranchised freedmen might be interfered with and intimidated by the whites if the election was held by precincts, and it was accordingly provided for their protection that the polls should be opened only at the county seats. To give all the voters in the scattered precincts time and opportunity to get to the polls, the election was ordered to be continued four days. The clause of the Constitution relating to this subject-quoted above-unites, as will be seen, the two provisions concerning place and time. It was held, and before the election generally understood, that the proviso "until otherwise pro-"vided by law" applied as well to the time of holding open the polls as to the place, and there was no question that the Legislature, having ordered the election to be held by precincts-the necessity for confining it to the county seats no longer existing-had also the power to order that the polls be open for but one day, there being no reason now for a longer continuance of the election.

In order to make a case for the decision of the Supreme Court-the existence of which is terminated by the result of the election-a Mexican named Rodriguez was induced to vote twice for the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Harris County. He was arrested at Austin by collusion and a writ of habeas corpus sued out, upon which he was brought before the Supreme Court, and his release demanded on the ground that the election was illegal and no offense was committed. Meantime the Grand Jury of the county where the offense was committed investigated the charge and refused to indict. leaving no case for the Court to try. But the Court, whose own existence depended on the decision of the case, refused to dismiss it, but proceeded to pass upon the constitutionality of the election law. On Tuesday of the pres-

election therefore null and void.

This is the whole case. We have stated it briefly, and, we believe, distinctly and fairly. There is no dispute as to the fairness of the election; no denial of the fact shown in the returns of the election of Governor and State officers by 50,000 majority, and an anti-Administration Legislature upon which will devolve the election of a successor to Senator Flannagan. At the very best, it is but a quibble that is put forward to defeat the wishes of the people of Texas. The Administration has been or will be called upon to intervene and ke ep these men in power who have been repudiated by 50,000 majority in a fair election. Gov. Davis is reported to be disposed to act fairly and surrender the office at the expiration of his term-the question whether it expired on the 3d of December or runs till the 28th of April being left open. The request for Federal interference comes from Administration officials who hope to take advantage of the constitutional quibble and hold over. It is hardly possible that their plan will succeed.

THE DRAMA.

MISS GENEVIEVE WARD. The stage is not so populous with tragie

otresses of the first order as not to have room for se ddition to their ranks-and a valuable and brilliant addition has been made to them lately, if we may depend upon the testimony of Manchester and Dublin papers-la Miss Genevieve Ward, an American lady, exerienced in the lyrical art, and, as to dramatic matters, a pupil of Ristori. The Dublin Times numbers, among Miss Ward's qualifications, "an imposing presence, s dignified bearing, a musical and sympathetic cellent elecutionary powers, and fine features, mobile and expressive, capable of at once depicting intense passion or deep pathos." The Dublin Mail says that Miss Ward's acting, in the last scene of "Medea" was faultiess." Another Dublin paper speaks of her Lucrena Borgia in these words : "She manifested, all through, a depth and intensity of feeling, an earnestness of expression and action, little inferior to Ristori whose pupil indeed she is, and to whose lessons she does all credit." The Irish Echo says, of her Medea, that "there was a fire, vigor, and a completeness of conception in it, that we seldom see," and adds the opinion that "Miss Ward has come safely through a difficult ordeal, and her so doing, on her first time of attempting the part, promises a great future."—The same paper states that Miss Ward has "proved that she posseases not only talent, but true genius." - The Manchester Critic testifies that "Miss Ward's Lady Macbeth is one of the best that the present generation has seen," and that her Constance, in "King John," is even ther than her Lady Macbeth. These are cheering reports of an American artist, and we therefore take pleasure in repreducing them for American readers. The American Reg ister (Paris) says that-" Being an excellent linguist, and knowing the Italian langu age as well as her own, Mis-Ward received an offer from Ristori, to play with her but refused, as she is desirous of returning to America. -Miss Ward has appeared in nine leading parts-Lady Macbeth, Constance, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Thisbe, La crezia Borgia, Juliana, Julia, and Portia. It is probable Mr. Wills, and that she will act in New-York next Winter DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. W. H. Crisp, an old actor and manager, is dead, at bailas, in Texas.

Mr. John D'Arcy—known to the London stage as Mr. J. Kinloch—is dead, in that city, ago 63.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken, late lessee and mana-ger of Alken's Theater. Chicago, has become bankrupt, and the theater is closed.

and the theater is closed.

The Colosseum will be opened on Saturday. It is under the management of Messrs. T. W. and R. L. Kennard. An exhibition of it was made, last night, ander pleasant circumstances, to a large company of the guests of the manager. The views of Paris by night are very beautiful, and Prof. Tobin's exposition of the illusions and delusions of science afforded knowledge and appresent. A pleasing revival of "The Belles of the

A pleasing revival of the Beles of the Kitchen "was made at Niblo's Garden on Monday evening—the Vokos Family appearing in what has become their specialty. This subject is threadbare, and further comment on it would be a waste of words. The turbulent mirth of Mr. M. W. Leffingwell—displayed as Eomeo Juffer Jenkins—serves as a prelude to the neater merriment of the Vokes Family, and pleases an order of tasts which the most skillful drollery might not bet. MUSICAL NOTES.

will take place this evening, when Mmc. Madeline Schiller, the new pianist, will make her first appearance in New York. Mr. Theodore Thomas's second matinée will

be given to-morrow, and it will be the last—at any rat-for some time. Raff's "Leonore "Symphony is the pr-lipal work on therprogramme.

Mr. Strakosch opened the season of Italian opera in St. Louis last Monday, when Nilsson appeared in "La Traviata." ."Trovatore" was to follow, with Torrian and Campanini, and "Aida" is announced for Saturday. The second concert of the Brooklyn

The second concert of the Brooklyn Palli-harmonic Society under the direction of Theodore Thomas will take place to-morrow evening. The Sym-phony is Beethoven's No. 8; the novelties are a Seronales by Volkmann, Introduction and Funsis from Tristan und Isolde," and Joschim's Hungarian Concerto.

Miss Kellogg's English Opera Company (which is now in Washington) will begin a short season at the New-York Academy of Music on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The troupe includes Miss Kellogg and Mrs. Van Zandt, soprano; Mrs. Zelda Seguin, contraito; Messrs. Joseph Mass, Theodore Habelmann, and Wilford Morgan, tenors; Messrs. Carleton and Hail, baritones; Messrs. Egye, Peakes, and Seguin, basses; and Mr. Frank A. Howson, conductor.

PERSONAL.

Gladstone and Disraeli, the two rival Britsh statesmen, are nearly of the same age—the first being 4, the second 68. The Protestants of Madrid express deep re-

gret for their beloved pastor, Don Antonio Carrasco, who was lost in the Ville du Havre. Prof. Perry of Williams College will discuss the "Prejudices against Free Trade," before the Boston Young Men's Free Trade Association, on Feb. 4.

Signor Schiaparelli, director of the Milan Observatory, has been appointed director of the Flor-ence Observatory, in place of the late Signor Donati. M. Fremier has been directed by the French Government to produce an equestrian statue of Jose of Are in bronze and life-size. The site will be in the Place

des Pyramidea, in the Rue de Rivoli, not far from the spot where the heroine was wounded, in 1429, under the ramparts of Paris. A verdict of \$2,500 was recently given in Scotland in a breach of promise suit brought by Mrs. Janet Honeyman, a widow of 29, against W. Home, a

spirit merchant of 50, who broke off the engagement because the plaintiff insisted upon her mother living with her after the marriage.

The Hon. Thaddeus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., inventor of the Fairbanks scales, has been created by the Emperor of Austria a Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph-the only instance, it is

said, in which this honor has been conferred upon an American exhibitor at the Vienna Exposition. The wife of Gen. S. B. Buckner of Kentucky died recently at Elizabethtown in that State. She was the daughter of a distinguished officer of the regular army, and some years ago succeeded, after much litiga-tion, in securing possession of a great cetate in Chicago, to which she was heir. She leaves an only daughter.

There recently died in France, near Tarbes, farmer named Jean Laporte, at the age of 100. This venerable man saw the reign of Louis XVI., the Revolution, the Directory, the Consulate, the First Empire, the Hundred Days, the Restoration, the reign of Louis Philippe, the Revolution of 1848, the Second Empire, and finally the second Republic.

Capt. Glover, who figures so prominently in the Ashantee war, is the son of the Rev. Mr. Glover, who for many years was English chaplain at Cologne, and is the inventor of many mechanical appliances used on board British ships-of-war. He lost two brothers during the New Zealand war, both being killed on the same day at the fatal attack on the Gate Pah.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is not to be disguised that this black man's speech was able and eloquent, and the representatives of the dead patriarchate will be careful how they handle the successor of Calhoun, who has as many kinks in his hair as the great Nillifler had in his logic.—[N. Y. in his hair as the great Nulliflet Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

The Senator Flanagan who held up his back pay and shouted, "Thar it is," is chairman on the Committee on Education, Charles Summer being fourth on the same Committee.—(Boston Journal (Rep.)

Even Carpenter will vote for the repeal because his constituents demand it. They must have spoken with a tolerably loud voice to make the Wisconsin denator take the back track after his elaborated of the "awindle"—Senator Stewart cails it a "steal"—last Summer.—[Boston Transcript (Rep.)

We have Carack will not kill the Popullican

We hope Grant will not kill the Republican-